

Coughlin Cheers Dies---Not 1c for Dies; Jail Coughlin

By LAWRENCE EMERY

The latest issue of Charles E. Coughlin's Social Justice, dated April 6, thumps editorially for a continuation of Martin Dies' un-American investigating committee.

Coughlin's paper expresses its anxiety over a friend in need:

"We sincerely trust the Dies Committee will not

find itself atrophied as a result of not obtaining sufficient funds to continue its investigations."

Dies has made a special point of not investigating Coughlin. Coughlin is confident that Dies never will.

William Dudley Pelley, now under arrest on sedition charges for spreading Nazi poison in this country, sat in a county jail in Indianapolis last Monday and complained bitterly:

"There hasn't been a damned thing said in the magazine (The Galilean, published by Pelley) . . . that Father Coughlin and others also haven't said."

Dies never touched Pelley. Pelley lauds Coughlin, Coughlin campaigns for Dies. The bars of the swastika all point the same way.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on Sunday, March 29, said of a recent attack by Dies that it "might as well come from statements of Goebbels himself."

This statement applies equally to Dies, Pelley and Coughlin.

Pelley in jail; he should be kept there.

Coughlin continues to spread pro-Axis, anti-Semitic treason; his sheet should be suppressed; he should be jailed.

Dies continues to ignore Coughlin while he disrupts the war effort by attacking progressives; he should be impeached.

Put Browder Drive In High Gear!

Minor Discusses Action of Communist National Committee on Case

By Robert Minor

Acting Secretary of the Communist Party

At the memorable meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party that came to its end at midnight on Easter Sunday, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Political Committee of the Party, made a report in words we can never forget on one of the most important subjects dealt with by the National Committee—the growing mass campaign for the liberation of the great and loved General Secretary of the Communist Party, Earl Browder.

The eloquence and brilliance of Comrade Flynn's presentation was a medium that conveyed extremely useful and practical political advice that everyone of us must take to our minds as well as to our hearts, in order that we may secure what Comrade Flynn said was "the one result" by which "the success of this campaign can be measured"—the release of Earl Browder now without further delay.

And I think she pointed the way, as well, for securing that result, and securing it at the tempo by which all things

move just now—the tempo of rapid action. We might say that she brought out the point in the best possible fashion when she quoted the telegram received from the crew of the tanker Dixie: "We'll deliver the goods, Americans; you deliver Browder!"

It was most significant that the recent Free Earl Browder Conference substantial elected delegations were present from the most important trade unions of our country—the marine workers, the automobile, steel, mining, building trades, metal, electrical, textile, fur and needle trades unions and many others, as well as 20 central labor bodies and some seven international unions. Here I think is the indication of the newest and most decisive development of strength in the campaign. There were 769 trade union delegates representing 2,074,015 members, not to speak of other organizations of great importance such as churches, Negro societies, fraternal and youth organizations, language organizations and political societies, numbering a full million more and totalling 3,264,863.

"Our campaign to free Comrade Browder," said Elizabeth Flynn, "has taken on such promising proportions in the trade union movement on such a sound political basis, that we can spread it out, increase the tempo with very little difficulty."

But she explained that she meant that relatively, that there must be not just a little work but much work, hard work, quick and bold and with a confidence and assurance that can carry success. "So long as he remains in prison," she said, "we cannot afford to be satisfied with any secondary results in this campaign." . . . "We must guard against false rumors, against unfounded optimism. There are too many of our people who seem to think that the Free Earl Browder Conference did the job and that victory is already ours. There is no victory; and we must make this felt in the hearts of all our people—that there is no victory until Browder is released and right here with us!"

It is not accidental that this great and fine woman leader of our class, who has so long and so brilliant a record in the most important struggles of the labor move-

(Continued on Page 5)

SIDESWIPES

by del



"Can we salvage this? I found it in the gutter."

Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz presents the Daily Worker's own interpretative news commentary at 9:45 P.M. over Station WHOM (1480 Kc.). The Daily Worker is on the air every night at 9:45

Vol. XIX, No. 84

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Japanese Gain on Bataan; U. S. Sinks 2 Ships

MOBILIZE NATION FOR ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT, AUTO UNION URGES

Red Army Breaks Nazi Grip on Rail Line in North

Recaptures 30 Populated Points, Hurls Back New Enemy Tanks

KULIBYSHEV, April 7 (UP)—The Red Army has broken through the German siege lines and reopened railroad traffic to beleaguered Leningrad. Soviet dispatches implied tonight in reporting the arrival of a trainload of goods in the old capital.

The midnight communiqué broadcast from Moscow, reporting "no important changes on the front," said that 78 German planes were destroyed aground and in combat Monday with a loss of 19 Soviet planes. The new figure on German plane losses raised the total reported destroyed in the three days ending Monday to exactly 300.

(Another Moscow broadcast from the Northwestern Front said the Red Air Fleet destroyed 41 German planes in air combat and aground in one day of fighting, raising the two-day total to 61.)

The Communist newspaper Pravda reported that a delegation from the Kirghiz Soviet Republic of Central Asia had arrived in Leningrad with the gifts.

Recent dispatches have told of some of the most ferocious battles of the entire war on the Leningrad Front, and there have been repeated references to the possibility of an early lifting of the seven-month siege.

Other military dispatches said a group of 22 new German tanks, painted green for use in Adolf Hitler's long-awaited spring offensive, had met their match in a battle on the central front where eight were destroyed and the rest turned back.

The 23 German medium and light tanks, manufactured in February, were said to have been drawn prematurely into action from Hitler's reserve store of equipment because of recent heavy losses in equipment.

RETAKE 30 POINTS

The Red Army was credited with recapturing 30 inhabited points on the Central Front, including a strategic railroad station.

Pravda reported that in one sector 20 "super-heavy" Soviet tanks charged the enemy lines and pressed home the attack in the face of anti-tank fire. In one case the German guns biased away at the big tanks at a range of 50 yards, but

(Continued on Page 4)

RAF Batters Nazi Plants In Ruhr Valley

LONDON, April 7 (UP)—RAF bombers returned to the Rhineland last night and winged beyond it to the Ruhr Valley to blast at Germany's war factories and destroy at their source tanks, planes, guns and other vital equipment for Hitler's armies.

The Air Ministry announced five planes were missing.

Because of bad weather, the attacks were on a smaller scale than those of the previous night, in which more than 300 bombers smashed objectives at Le Havre, near Paris and in the Rhineland, particularly at Cologne.

The weather made it difficult to observe results.



War Jobs for Negroes

was discussed in this conference between Negro leaders and Donald M. Nelson, war production chief, in the latter's Washington office Monday. A four-point program of increased training and

employment of Negro workers was presented. From left to right are Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union; Earl R. Dickerman, Chicago Alderman and a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Nelson.

Tokio Gains On Bataan; U. S. Subs Sink 2 Ships

Enemy Bombs Hospital; Launch All-Out Drive With Tanks, Planes

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP)—The darkest hour of the Philippines campaign approached tonight, with American-Philippine defenders of the Bataan Peninsula falling back grimly before fresh Japanese reserves pouring into the battle line and both sides suffering heavy casualties.

Thrown into the battle—most savage of the entire Philippines campaign—were all the instruments of the Japanese war kit, including concentrations of heavy artillery, tanks and dive bombers.

The dive bombers bombed and machine-gunned front line troops and, for the second time in the last few days, bombed an American base hospital, War Department Communique No. 80 reported.

BOMB HOSPITAL

Three flights of heavy bombers roared over the hospital where wounded soldiers were undergoing treatment, inflicting many casualties in their attack. The communiqué noted that after their previous attack the Japanese广播 an apology saying the bombing was accidental.

Today's attack on this plainly-marked hospital, following so closely the first attack, tends to prove that both raids were intentional, the communiqué said.

The communiqué, reporting the situation as of 5 P. M. EWT, contained the day's second admission that the defenders, who for four months have humiliated a force 10 times their size by refusal to be conquered, had been forced to fall back.

DEFENDERS FALL BACK

"The Japanese have thrown fresh reserves into the fighting and have made some additional progress," the announcement said.

Corregidor fortress in Manila Bay again was without air attack but, along with other bay bastions, objectives at Le Havre, near Paris and in the Rhineland, particularly at Cologne.

The weather made it difficult to observe results.

(Continued on Page 5)

Text of President Roosevelt's Message to Auto Workers Conference

DETROIT, April 7.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the conference of the United Auto Workers here today. The letter was addressed President R. J. Thomas of the union:

My Dear Mr. Thomas:

To preserve the rights of free men and women in the modern world, we must win this war which the Fascist powers plotted and planned for many years.

While we worked for peace, the Fascist powers drove their people overtime, Sundays and holidays to prepare for war. They got a jump on us, and before we could catch up with them, they deliberately launched their treacherous attack against us at Pearl Harbor.

I am sure that no group of our people is more determined than our workers to match and master the totalitarian tyrants whose aim is to destroy the dignity of men and the rights of free labor.

Our overtakes and outstrip Axis production, our munition factories

and our shipyards must operate on a seven-day week. Every day must be a work day. That does not mean that every man must work seven days a week. That would slow up rather than quicken production. But it does mean that every factory and every shipyard should be working seven days a week, night and day.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your whole-hearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will command my entire support.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your whole-hearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will command my entire support.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your whole-hearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will command my entire support.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your whole-hearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will command my entire support.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your whole-hearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will command my entire support.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your whole-hearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will command my entire support.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for weekend and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime.

But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

A Letter from Underground Germany

Second Front NOW Means Victory, Raymond Gram Swing Says on Air

Opening up a second front against Hitler in Western Europe is essential now, Raymond Gram Swing, Mutual Broadcasting System commentator, said Monday night.

"The Russian front is the most important front of the war," he said, urging opening a second front to "insure a Russian front by the next time the snow falls."

This he said, would guarantee Hitler's defeat.

Swing said that some argue against a Western Front by saying that if it were militarily feasible the United Nations high command would undertake it. He ridiculed this point of view, saying:

"There is still a case for opening up a second front, even if this argument is essentially sound. If any German troops can be drained off the Eastern Front which would help to insure a Russian European front by the Fall, then the military operation in the West can be considered a success, no matter what its immediate outcome."

"The delivery of supplies to Russia, which at last seems to be making considerable headway, may not be enough to insure a Russian front in Europe by the end of the year. Some more drastic military movement may be necessary."



Slav Leaders Call for Anti-Axis Struggle:

Held in Moscow recently, the Second Conference of Slavs called upon the peoples of southeast Europe to intensify their sabotage and guerrilla battle against the German invaders. Above is the presidium of the parley. First row, left to right, are Alexander Karshevich, Ukrainian writer and member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Lieutenant General Alexander Gundersen, chairman of the All-Slav Committee; Professor Bozidar Maslarić, Serbian public leader; Anatoli Lavrentiev, Responsible Secretary of the All-Slav Committee. Second row, left to right, are Professor Zdenek Nejedlý, of Prague University and a member of the Academy of Sciences; Nikolai Dershavin, member of the Academy of Sciences, and Yakub Kolas, Byelo-Russian poet.

All-Slav Congress Meets in Moscow

'Hitler Has Failed to Crush Us, We Shall Be Free'

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, April 7.—Hitler is trying to imitate the barbaric German conquerors of the Middle Ages and schemes to crowd out and exterminate the Slav peoples in order to provide estates and colonies for German barons. Academician N. Dershavin declared today at the Second All-Slav Congress which opened here Saturday.

The newspaper Pravda, commenting on the Congress, said that the meeting was a rallying center of the intellectuals of the Slav nations. This Second All-Slav Congress showed the world that "Slav peoples will never be the slaves of German Fascists," Pravda said. The wrath of the Slav peoples is mounting, the paper added, and the heroic strug-

gle of the Soviet Union "inspires all Slav peoples... strengthens their confidence in victory over the accursed enemy."

In the address at the Congress, Academician Dershavin referred to the Prussian king, Frederick the Second, who met defeat at the hands of Prussia.

In his will, Frederick II wrote, as quoted by Academician Dershavin: "Of all neighbors, Russia is the most dangerous, both in power and geographically. After me the rulers of Prussia will have every reason to maintain friendship with these barbarians."

And from that time one, "the more intelligent and sagacious statesmen" of Germany followed Frederick II's advice and avoided aggravating relations with Russia, Dershavin said.

But not so Hitler. Hitler be-

gan a predatory war against the Slav countries and peoples, and "is resorting to barbaric methods of inhuman violence against the Slav peoples and the destruction of Slav cultural treasures," Dershavin went on.

The Academician concluded his address with these words:

"This violence and destruction constitute the quintessence of Hitler's political system. Hence, as long ago as the Hitlerites armies are not utterly routed, Hitlerites will remain the bitterest and most dangerous enemy of the Slavs, an enemy who has set himself the task of winning world domination and creating a Hitlerite Third Reich by mass extermination of all Slav peoples."

"It is already the third year that the Slav countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Ukraine and Byelo-Russia have

been flowing with the blood of their peoples. Every day, every month, every year, bloody Hitler snatches tens of thousands of innocent victims from the ranks of the Slav peoples.

"But no violence, tortures and mass shootings will avail for the fascists. The democratic, freedom-loving Slav peoples will never bend their backs to the fascist monsters. The hatred of the Slav peoples for the fascist degenerates is growing daily; the united front of nation-wide uprising of the Slav peoples against Hitlerism is ever strengthening."

"This anti-fascist Slav front is a true ally of the Red Army in liberating the temporarily occupied regions and districts of the Soviet fatherland from the Hitlerite tyranny, in liberating all Slav freedom-loving peoples from Hitlerism."

These specimens morally and mentally obviously differ little from the adventurers of the Van Der Lubbe type whom the Hitlerites pick up for their sham trials.

"The stories of these accused about the 'Bolsheviks with bombs' shout double-bottomed values sound like a dime detective novel. The accused's idea and that of the prosecutor of what the Communists are like is on a level with the ravings of a dirty Hitler sheet."

"And the judicial validity of the testimonies of the accused is determined by the fact that both of them base themselves in the main on the unproved statements of two persons who are absent—one of whom was killed while the other escaped."

"A truly unusual trial. However, the fact that is not only unusual but impermissible is that the Soviet citizens who have absolutely nothing to do with the matter, employees of Soviet institutions in Istanbul, Pavlov and Kornilov, have been arbitrarily brought up before the court. We can't have to come to their defense. They are capable of doing so themselves; they have seen through the dirty machinations of the Hitlerite provocateurs and will preserve the dignity of Soviet citizens."

These specimens morally and mentally obviously differ little from the adventurers of the Van Der Lubbe type whom the Hitlerites pick up for their sham trials.

"The attempted murder of Von Papen was an unusual but fully understandable event. The Hitlerite provocateurs—organizers of the burning of the German Reichstag—had indulged in more complex provocations than the 'attempt on the life' of the German Ambassador.

GUILTY ONES ABSENT

"It is not difficult to guess why they found it necessary at present to have a bomb explosion just in Ankara and to spread the insolent slanders that the bomb was thrown by the 'Communists' on the instigation of the USSR or England."

The Hitlerites desire to create a situation making it possible to present claims to Turkey running counter to the interests of her security and neutrality.

"The trial which started in Ankara a few days ago must probably be a more unusual event than the provocation of the bomb explosion itself. For that matter, the whole trial was extraordinary. The actual organizers of the 'attempted murder' are not in the dock."

The wind that howled during the night and the deep snow everywhere were evidence of the fact that winter is pretty stubborn and is not going to give up so easily.

Despite the fact that our trip took six days instead of the usual three, the correspondents had managed to pass the time pleasantly enough. There were seven American correspondents, some British and others travelling to-

A Trip from Moscow to Kuibyshev—Trainloads of Troops Heading West

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, April 7.—The Germans are kidding themselves if they think that just because April has come the Russian winter is over. I have just arrived in Kuibyshev from Moscow and I don't think I ever say as much snow as during this trip.

The wind that howled during the night and the deep snow everywhere were evidence of the fact that winter is pretty stubborn and is not going to give up so easily.

Despite the fact that our trip took six days instead of the usual three, the correspondents had managed to pass the time pleasantly enough. There were seven American correspondents, some

British and others travelling to-

gether in an "international" car which is similar to our Pullman. The compartments for two and four people were warm and comfortable and we spent time reading, playing cards, singing and drinking innumerable glasses of tea from the ever present samovar.

Enroute we met a number of troop trains filled with men going to the front. The soldiers usually took advantage of the stopovers to get out and stretch their legs and we talked to a number of them. They were all in high spirits but impatient to be on their way for they were anxious to get into action.

At one station we were standing next to the hospital train filled with wounded men who were being evacuated to the hospitals in the rear. Some of them to

whom we talked were coming from the Kalinin front where the Red Army is continuing its advance. We also passed train after train carrying war supplies to the front. On some flat cars we saw huge guns, tanks, and airplane parts.

At another station we met two brand new armored trains which had been built by railway workers in the Urals and Kuibyshev.

We arrived in Kuibyshev to find the snow melting but the Volga still icebound. One of the first sights we saw as we drove from the station was a group of Red Army men marching up the street, one of many units of the huge reserves being trained in the rear who are ready to meet any offensive the Germans might try to stage in the spring.

When the war against Soviet Russia broke out the Nazi scoundrels enticed the population by stories of trains of grain, butter, eggs and fat pork that would be coming in from Russia. And it

was realized that no amount of articles by that arch-har Goebbels would ever change this frame of mind that was new for the German people. Some outlet for this pent-up feeling had to be found and Hitler sought it in a new major offensive on the Eastern Front. Indeed, the offensive launched by the German Army on October 2 was—apart from its purely military considerations

to follow the reprinted from "World Survey." The abridged text of the letter was wireless to Inter-Continent News.

(Continued Tomorrow)

'Accidents' Cripple Key Plants in All Axis Nations

Underground Struggle Creates Havoc, Forces Plants to Close

LONDON, April 7 (UP)—An underground army of oppressed peoples in Europe, including Germany and Italy, has started a reign of anti-Axis sabotage, intelligence reports reaching Allied governments claimed today.

The reported wave of sabotage, passive resistance and guerrilla warfare, designed to hinder and harass the Axis war plans by hitting at the war feeder factories and industries, was said to be spreading over much of the continent.

Although discretion is necessary in reporting the results, it is possible to reveal some of the things accomplished by the underground army. A roundup report shows:

Germany: the Forbach Powder Plant, one of the greatest, was forced to close down for several days after an "accident." For several days before the "accident" anti-fascist leaflets were circulated in the plant and neighboring villages. The Gestapo made several arrests.

AXIS PLANTS EXPLODE

A series of explosions reportedly occurred in the Deutsches Munition Works near Berlin. A chemical plant near Dusseldorf, where several hundred foreigners are employed, was damaged by an explosion. Fire and explosions at the Goering Works, near Linn, destroyed several shops, it was reported. Thousands of Poles, Czechs, Belgians and Frenchmen work in this plant.

Czechoslovakia: Sabotage reportedly has been increasing at the great Skoda Arms Works. An arms factory at Brno, where the Bren gun is made, was closed for 14 hours when a power station was damaged. The next day three explosions occurred in the machine gun assembly shop. At the Skoda plant a military guard stands at every fifth machine.

France: Seventy-four steel foundries have been sabotaged, 18,000 trucks loaded with war materials destroyed, 30 ammunition dumps blown up and 184 trains derailed. Output of a Paris factory was reduced 45 per cent by damage to tools.

OIL CENTERS DAMAGED

Hungary: Six of the country's largest industrial plants have been damaged seriously and there have been demonstrations against the government because of its pro-Axis policies. Oil storage centers also were damaged.

Italy: 138 German soldiers were killed when a troop train was wrecked.

Romania: The government has arranged for police to supervise the planting of spring crops to prevent sabotage by peasants. A railway accident near Craiova killed 72 German officers and soldiers. Fire swept the state railway offices in Bucharest.

Greece: A German troop train was derailed between Heraclion and Drama and more than 100 soldiers killed and much ammunition destroyed. After the derailment guerrillas machine-gunned the train.

Yugoslavia: A patriot army is raiding German garrisons and communications and supply lines.

Allied Pilots Train

Among the pilots of the United Nations and Latin America now training in the Salt River Valley of southern Arizona are Chinese, British, Koreans, Manchurians, Brazilians, Cubans, Mexicans, Haitians, Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, Honduras, San Domingos, and Nicaraguans.

The Dead and the Maimed Brought Truth to the People

(This letter, which was smuggled from Berlin and written by an official of the Communist Party in Germany, is perhaps the most striking and authentic story from inside Germany ever to be published in this country. It gives a vivid picture of the moods and sentiments of the German people since the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. The letter has particular significance on the issue of the second front which, it is clear, would be of great aid to the German people in their fight against Hitler. "K. Irwin" is the nom de plume of the real author of the letter. Obviously, the real name can not be given.)

SECOND INSTALLMENT

In Eastern Prussia and Silesia there are villages where only from 10 to 20 per cent of the mobilized male population are still alive. The people could judge the magnitude of the German losses also by the fact that, beginning with August, eighteen-year-old youngsters and old men, as well as the sick and unfit, were being drafted.

DESPLACEMENTS

Despite the most vigorous measures by the authorities, reports of the real German losses did get to the knowledge of the population by diverse routes and had a very depressing effect, particularly on the women. The people began to disbelieve Goebbels' official figures. They began to realize that the Nazi rulers were cynically lying and insolently deceiving them. The average German, already prey to misgivings and doubts, began to feel disgusted by Goebbels' latest lie about the ineffectiveness of the air raids over Germany. I do not know whether you are aware that several cities in Western Germany have been partly demolished by British bombings. These are Cologne, Aachen, Mannheim and Munster, Geisenkirchen and Euskirchen in the Ruhr, as well as Hamburg and Bremen, suffered heavy damages too. Our old and beautiful Cologne lost whole streets. In Aachen, 475 houses, with 15,000 apartments, were destroyed in a single night, that following July 8. Munster suffered a veritable catastrophe. The whole of the so-called old city was destroyed in one night. The Cathedral, the Castle, the railway station, the post office and whole blocks of houses along Hammerstrasse and Rogenmarkt are in ruins.

But those who expected material gains from the Russian campaign were disillusioned. From soldiers' letters the people learned that in retreating the Russians were taking away everything and what they could not take away they destroyed. Neither the much promised Russian pork nor the celebrated Russian furs were forthcoming. Instead there was the disquieting news that the German soldiers were on short rations and were not supplied with anything resembling warm clothes in the event of the war dragging out into the winter.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The food situation, far from improving with the outbreak of the war, went from bad to worse and queues grew longer while stocks were rapidly vanishing. At the same time the German advance had slowed down. It was obvious that the war was drawing out and that all Hitler's time-tables were upset.

The food situation, far from improving with the outbreak of the war, went from bad to worse and queues grew longer while stocks were rapidly vanishing. At the same time the German advance had slowed down. It was obvious that the war was drawing out and that all Hitler's time-tables were upset.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

(This letter, which was smuggled from Berlin and written by an official of the Communist Party in Germany, is perhaps the most striking and authentic story from inside Germany ever to be published in this country. It gives a vivid picture of the moods and sentiments of the German people since the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. The letter has particular significance on the issue of the second front which, it is clear, would be of great aid to the German people in their fight against Hitler. "K. Irwin" is the nom de plume of the real author of the letter. Obviously, the real name can not be given.)

Gestapo Terror Sweeping Germany, Sabotage Rising

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

</

Need Browder Against Axis, Unions Wire FDR

THIS MACHINE IS



BUSY MACHINES



WORKING FOR ME

IDLE MACHINES FOR VICTORY

A Union States the Case: These stickers are being put on machines by members of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee and also by the United Auto Workers.

4 Unions in Jersey Plant Form Joint War Council

Miami Herald Calls Dies Wartime Menace

Congressman Martin Dies' Committee "has debased itself into a national nuisance and a war-time menace," the Miami Herald declared editorially in its April 4 issue.

The Miami Herald until recently supported Dies' activities.

Meanwhile, the Detroit Free Press also joined in the increasing national attack upon Dies' disruptive acts, stating that "Martin Dies runs true to form in his latest red-hunt—this time against the Economic Warfare Board, headed by Vice President Wallace."

The Miami Herald, commenting upon a recent sharp criticism leveled at Dies by Congressman Samuel Dickstein, says in part:

"Mr. Dickstein says that the Dies Committee has outlived its usefulness and has become a prime instrument in creating disunity at a time when unity should be our national cry."

The facts support Mr. Dickstein. Nor is his charge exaggerated about 90 per cent of this Dies ballyhoo can be explained by the fact he aspires to be president."

"There are a lot of things to which Congress should awake if we are to win this war. Not the least is the patent fact that the Dies Committee, which means Martin Dies of Texas, has debased itself into a national nuisance and a war-time menace."

Dies' 26-page report, recently submitted to Congress to impress his colleagues with the need for more funds, purports to give the inside of Japanese plans to conquer America. Everything in the report has been long known to well-

People's World Program Barred on Coast Station

(Special to the Daily Worker) LOS ANGELES, April 7.—Ed Robbin, radio commentator for the People's World, has been banned from the air. The People's World was informed on Friday that their program could no longer be broadcast over KMTR.

No reasons for the ban from the station have been given other than that the station's representatives in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban. The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps maintains the country's largest fleet of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps

maintains the country's largest fleet

of ocean-going vessels and has a

two occasions called the attention

of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts

in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it of the FCC to these broadcasts

had anything to do with the ban.

The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTR's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Murray Urges Tax Plan to Help Production, Hits Sales Tax

Text of 10-Point War Program Of Auto Union Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 7.—Following is the text of the program submitted unanimously by the officers and general executive board of the United Automobile Workers to the special conference of 1,200 delegates here representing the 700,000 members of the union:

VICTORY THROUGH EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE

A PROGRAM FOR THE NATION
The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), its membership and officers, subscribe to the proposition that the most important task facing all America today is the winning of the war. Everything else is secondary.

We therefore call upon all Americans, employers and workers, small businessmen, government officials and professional men and women, to face the inevitable fact that sacrifices are necessary.

Let us place our nation on a war footing wherein the efforts of all men and women shall be judged by their contributions to the war effort.

Within this war effort there can be no room for special privilege or gain by any group or individual. Labor has recognized this from the outset of the war.

From the ranks of labor come the overwhelming numbers of those in our armed forces. Before victory will have come to our nation, labor will count its dead by the thousands, other groups by the hundreds.

The men and women of labor have cheerfully paid their share of steeply increased taxes; their contribution in this respect is altogether out of proportion to their comparative ability to pay.

Labor has voluntarily foregone its principle freedom-of-economic action, its right to strike.

On the request of President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, labor has waived its contractual rights to double pay for Sundays and holidays, even though these rights have been won through decades of struggle and have become a part of essential wage structures. The foregoing of this right by labor actually means the acceptance of substantial wage cuts, even in the face of the sharply increased cost of living during the past 12 months.

Labor has made sacrifices and will continue to make them without complaint. Beyond these sacrifices, labor has made outstanding constructive contributions to our war efforts. Labor was fully a year ahead in urging conversion of civilian industry to defense production. A step which was blocked by industry's desire to continue with "business as usual."

Before a congressional committee several months ago, Mr. Nelson called for "equality of sacrifice" in the war effort. The time is overdue to make this slogan a reality.

In insisting on equality of sacrifice, labor does not desire the destruction of shackling of legitimate private enterprise, any more than labor will agree to the abolition of its free status by legislation born in the minds of predatory business interests and fostered by their mouthpieces in public office.

Destruction of either free labor

or legitimate business will mean the end of our war effort and will invite certain defeat of our armed forces. Unity of will and unity of effort are essential to victory. In furtherance of these principles the UAW-CIO asserts its adherence to the following:

1. For the duration of the war Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be treated as ordinary working days and we will forego all demands and contractual rights for double pay for Sundays and holidays and time and a half for Saturday. Time and a half shall be paid for all work over eight hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week; there shall be time and a half for the sixth consecutive working day and double time for the seventh consecutive working day as recommended by the War Production Board.

2. We reaffirm our pledge to refrain from strikes or other stoppages of work and to resort to mediation, conciliation and arbitration for the adjustment of all disputes for the duration of the war.

3. We commit ourselves to the increase of production of all war materials to the utmost, by all means available, both by collective and individual effort.

4. Rationing of all food, clothing, housing and other necessities. There should immediately be established democratic national, state and community rationing boards whose duty it shall be to insure a fair distribution of the available consumers' goods. In order to insure impartial administration rationing boards shall be composed of representatives of the government, the consumer, labor and agriculture.

5. Adjustment of wages to meet increased living costs. The rise in living costs in the past year has decreased labor's real wages in terms of purchasing power. This has meant real hardship, and, if uncorrected, will naturally show its bad effects in our industrial war effort. Labor is entitled to adjustment of pay to bring real wages to last year's level. In industries where sub-standard wages less than \$1 an hour exist, wages shall be increased to insure a decent standard of living and maximum efficiency in industry.

6. Security for dependents of men and women in the armed services. A guaranteed living wage should be paid the dependents of all men and women now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

7. Moratorium on debts. There should be a moratorium on debts for all those unemployed through conversion of industry and of all debts of those in the armed forces.

8. Labor's contribution to production. To make possible labor's utmost creative contribution to war production a labor production division should be created in the War Production Board. Without encroaching upon the functions of management, this division, should survey, encourage and recommend to the board all suggestions which hold the possibility of increasing war production.

9. Post-war planning. To assure labor and the nation that we shall win the peace as well as the war there should immediately be created an agency, composed of representatives of government, labor, industry and agriculture, which will make plans for post-war adjustment. Planning now is needed if we are to avoid a catastrophic depression after the war.

10. Upon the acceptance and adoption of the foregoing measures. We agree that all wages for time over 40 hours per week shall be paid in the form of non-negotiable special defense bonds. This will mean a tremendous source of income for our government for financing the war effort. It will at the same time relieve the existing pressure toward rising prices and will create a cushion of purchasing power for the post-war period.

1. End all war profiteering, establishment of a rigid ceiling on, and control of profits on the basis of a three per cent return on capital invested. All corporate earnings over three per cent shall be paid in the form of non-negotiable special defense bonds. This will mean a tremendous source of income for our government for financing the war effort. It will at the same time relieve the existing pressure toward rising prices and will create a cushion of purchasing power for the post-war period.

2. No luxuries in war-time; no war millionaires. The United States must be assured that there will be no war-time luxuries, and no post-war millionaires made possible because of the war.

3. Stop rising costs; prevent inflation. There should be an immediate rigid fixing of prices of food, rent, clothing and other necessities of life. Prices of commodities which have been raised out of proportion to the general price index should be adjusted

downward.

4. Rationing of all food, clothing, housing and other necessities. There should immediately be established democratic national, state and community rationing boards whose duty it shall be to insure a fair distribution of the available consumers' goods. In order to insure impartial administration rationing boards shall be composed of representatives of the government, the consumer, labor and agriculture.

5. Adjustment of wages to meet increased living costs. The rise in living costs in the past year has decreased labor's real wages in terms of purchasing power. This has meant real hardship, and, if uncorrected, will naturally show its bad effects in our industrial war effort. Labor is entitled to adjustment of pay to bring real wages to last year's level. In industries where sub-standard wages less than \$1 an hour exist, wages shall be increased to insure a decent standard of living and maximum efficiency in industry.

6. Security for dependents of men and women in the armed services. A guaranteed living wage should be paid the dependents of all men and women now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

7. Moratorium on debts. There should be a moratorium on debts for all those unemployed through conversion of industry and of all debts of those in the armed forces.

8. Labor's contribution to production. To make possible labor's utmost creative contribution to war production a labor production division should be created in the War Production Board. Without encroaching upon the functions of management, this division, should survey, encourage and recommend to the board all suggestions which hold the possibility of increasing war production.

9. Post-war planning. To assure labor and the nation that we shall win the peace as well as the war there should immediately be created an agency, composed of representatives of government, labor, industry and agriculture, which will make plans for post-war adjustment. Planning now is needed if we are to avoid a catastrophic depression after the war.

10. Upon the acceptance and adoption of the foregoing measures. We agree that all wages for time over 40 hours per week shall be paid in the form of non-negotiable special defense bonds. This will mean a tremendous source of income for our government for financing the war effort. It will at the same time relieve the existing pressure toward rising prices and will create a cushion of purchasing power for the post-war period.

1. End all war profiteering, establishment of a rigid ceiling on, and control of profits on the basis of a three per cent return on capital invested. All corporate earnings over three per cent shall be paid in the form of non-negotiable special defense bonds. This will mean a tremendous source of income for our government for financing the war effort. It will at the same time relieve the existing pressure toward rising prices and will create a cushion of purchasing power for the post-war period.

2. No luxuries in war-time; no war millionaires. The United States must be assured that there will be no war-time luxuries, and no post-war millionaires made possible because of the war.

3. Stop rising costs; prevent inflation. There should be an immediate rigid fixing of prices of food, rent, clothing and other necessities of life. Prices of commodities which have been raised out of proportion to the general price index should be adjusted

Nehru Appeals To Roosevelt On Negotiations

Staves Off Break-down In Talks; Pledges to Fight Invasion

NEW DELHI, April 7—(UPI)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left wing leader of the All-India Congress, appealed today to President Roosevelt to intervene in the British-Indian self-government negotiations, and promised that if the Japanese invaded this country he would go to the front "and fight them unto death."

Nehru's appeal, made through Louis Johnson, Mr. Roosevelt's personal envoy here, staved off a virtual break-down in the dominant Congress Party's negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, Congress leaders were packing their bags to leave New Delhi, because of Britain's unsatisfactory reply to their demands that India be permitted to control her own war participation. After Nehru's appeal they unpacked to await developments.

Friends of Nehru said he was driven to invite American intervention, which only a few days ago the Congress Party feared would mean U. S. pressure on the side of Britain, because of growing anxiety for an Anglo-Indian settlement before the Japanese attacked India in force.

Immediately on receiving from Cripps this morning the British War Cabinet's decision on the defense demand, which was understood to be unsatisfactory, he rushed to see Johnson, with whom he had talked Sunday and yesterday.

Congress circles said that this third talk between them in three days tended to show that the outcome of Cripps' mission to swing India into the war with a pledge of post-war self-government might depend on the American envoy's success in getting Washington to intervene.

Muslim Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, met Johnson before he and Nehru went to Cripps to receive the British reply. Not until after Nehru had talked with Johnson did the two party leaders report to the Congress working committee on London's decision.

The committee conferred four hours. Azad later told the press that it had made up its mind about the British position, but would not deliver its decision to Cripps until after tomorrow. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

Adm. Standley Arrives In Kuibyshev As Envoy

KUIBYSHEV, April 7 (UP)—Adm. William H. Standley, new United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union arrived from Tehran today in a bomber, completing a 19-day trip from the United States to take up his new post as successor to Laurence A. Steinhardt.

Standley was greeted by members of the diplomatic corps, military and naval attaches and newspapermen as he stepped from his plane.

Among the diplomats who waited in a shivering group at the airfield were Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union; American Minister Ray Thurston, the Chinese ambassador, the Norwegian minister, a representative of the Polish Embassy and two members of the Soviet Foreign Office. Fomine, assistant chief of protocol, and Zarubin, chief of the American Department.

U.S. Fliers Join AVG in Burma

NEW DELHI, April 7 (UP)—Arrival of regular U. S. Army fliers to join the famed AVG in the defense of bomb-ravaged Mandala was announced today from the Burma Front as Japanese troops, sneaking up both banks of the Irrawaddy River, advanced on a new British defense line less than 80 miles from the Burmese oil fields.

Disclosure that the last of the Australians who took part in the defense of Tobruk, Libya, had left for home after being replaced by British troops, further strengthening the Australian forces already bulked up by the return of thousands of troops from the Middle East.

Announcement by Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, acting head of the Dutch East Indies Government, that most of the Netherlands East Indies air force and Dutch student pilot had escaped from Java and joined the United Nations forces in Australia.

6. Establishment of a four-man commission in Australia to control Netherlands East Indies affairs and administer Dutch military, naval, air and financial matters in Australia. Vice Admiral C. E. L. Heffrich was placed in command of all Netherlands forces in the Anzac area.

1. A meeting of the Allied Supply Council, attended by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and American and Australian supply officials, at which agreement was reached on a basis for a comprehensive formula to meet all the needs of the forces in the Anzac area.

The other was a cargo ship of about 5,000 tons.

This brought to 53 the total of Japanese ships sunk or damaged by our undersea fighters since the start of the Pacific war.

In the last four days the Navy



School for War Work: Two of the young men being trained in a Jersey City, N. J., high school to fill jobs in war production factories as skilled machine operators get some "on-the-scene" instruction from E. R. Anderson, left, employee of the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company.

Mobilize Nation for All-Out War Effort, UAW Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

with scores of speakers participating, developed after introductory speeches by President R. J. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes and Board members Walter Reuther and Richard Frankensteen. The four are members of the committee that drafted the program.

The discussion centered mainly on the opposition from a number of locals to the point on giving up Sunday and holiday overtime. While undoubtedly one may class some of the opposition to remnants of influence of John Lewis, for the most part it appeared to be due to confusion or dissatisfaction due to idleness and slowness in conversion.

A few Trotskyites and appeasers of other varieties have tried to fish for their own ends in the midst of this confusion, but the fundamentally sound sentiment of the auto workers for an all-out war prevailed with full force when the vote was cast.

At times the debate was very tense with the minority of about 100 well organized and working up much noise behind its speakers. Undoubtedly a large number changed their minds during the period of the six-hour debate.

"Although this gathering is not a regular convention, it is a more important conference than we have ever held before," declared Thomas as he opened the conference. "We meet at a time when not only our union, but our country, our homes and our freedom are at stake."

He further warned that "while we fight business-as-usual we must not practice unionism as usual." Pointing to the great popular support the CIO won through its production programs, Reuther said that armed with the UAW proposals labor can take the "offensive" and "launch the same kind of program now."

Addes in two speeches before the conference directed main attention to clearing up misinformation on each of the points. He warned that the propagandists behind the Smith bill and like measures have confused many people in the country and that the concessions proposed aim to offset anti-labor legislation.

The discussion centered mainly on the opposition to the overtime clause came from the large Dodge local where out of 25,000 about 4,000 are today working. The plant is still at an elementary stage of conversion. He pointed out that in taking a positive program the union is in a better position to fight for job priority in war industries for its unemployed.

CITIES SOVIET EXAMPLE

Addressing himself to the opponents, Frankensteen said: "Where would Russia be if they took such an attitude?"

Then reading from today's newspaper of attacks upon Communists on Bataan Peninsula, he said:

"Turn this down if you will and every headline in the country will say to the employers, 'We have dying on the battlefields we have been sitting back. But with this program we could come out and say to the employers 'we have sacrificed, now you do your part!'"

For the most part the speeches of the opposition reflected dissatisfaction due to slowness of conversion, while many cited the large profit figures.

Relying to frequent reference to the Standard Oil and other corporations, John Anderson, President of Local 157, Detroit, said:

"Shall the selfishness of Standard Oil, American Aluminum and General Motors find a counterpart in labor's ranks? Anyone that has a heart instead of a pork-chop knows that labor has got to take the responsibility."

"Will you honestly be able to face a man who has gone off to die when he asks you what you did for the war? You'd say you made a nice speech to protect your overtime back in 1942."

During his concluding speech before the vote was taken, Thomas warned that the heads of the large corporations are today "hoping" that the overtime proposal would be rejected by the UAW conference, because they seek the excuse for arousing anti-labor hysteria when the country should have unity in the war effort. The decision will also affect the ability of labor or

Packard Local warned that the sacrifice you are making now is nothing to what it would be if Hitler wins."

Nat Ganley, business agent of Local 157, hailed the program because it starts on the premise that winning of the war is the most important task. He warned that the agitation for anti-labor measures aims to create disunity in the ranks of the American people.

"It is much more difficult for a working man to sit down and write in his own handwriting his simple conviction that already his burden is too heavy," the CIO President declared. He pointed out, however, that this "does not lessen one bit the obligation of the Congress to enact a tax program calculated to serve the welfare of the less articulate groups and of the nation as a whole."

While committee members, on the whole, listened with interest to labor's suggestion for a tax program which will help win the war, Chairman Robert Doughton attempted to rush the CIO spokesman from the stand "to make way" for the score of business interests to follow.

Most of the questions put to Hetzel and Emspak by committee members dealt around the issue of whether allegedly "huge" union treasures should be taxed.

Both Hetzel and Emspak made it plain that when Congress decides to tax any non-profit organization, labor will be only too willing "to do its share."

BLOW TO WORKERS

The CIO estimated that a family earning between \$1,500 and \$2,000 would be reduced as much as 40 per cent from April 1941 to April 1943, due to the increased cost of living and higher taxes. If the National Association of Manufacturers' proposal for an eight per cent sales tax was adopted, the income would be further reduced by 10 per cent.

Attacking any proposal for a sales tax on the grounds that "it would destroy the sound principle that the bulk of all taxes should be based upon ability to pay," Murray stated that such a tax would have the following effect:

1. It would hamper the war production effort by placing the heaviest portion of taxation on "income by and large already insufficient to maintain workers and their families in health, efficiency and high morale."

2. It would create an inflationary trend by resting lightly on higher incomes which are most likely to be spent for the scarce goods and establish the proposition that the way to pay taxes for the war effort is to buy things.



First Aiders: These fair citizens of New York's Chinatown aren't hanging back to let their neighbors do the work. They've pitched right in and joined civilian defense classes. Here Miss Delta Lee is pictured practicing the application of splints on the arm of Miss Katherine Tim in a first aid class.

Put Browder Drive In High Gear!

Minor Discusses Action of Communist National Committee on Case

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, places heavy emphasis on exactly the organized labor movement, the trade unions, as the most decisive source of strength and action and success. As I remarked in my closing speech at the Plenum Sunday night, never has a champion of labor, imprisoned as a political reprisal, been released except where there has come a powerful mass demand from precisely the organized trade union movement.

The essence of the political character of this case was expressed by the veteran National Chairman of our Party, Comrade Foster, when he said:

"There are powerful elements in the United States, the fifth column, that consider the imprisonment of Earl Browder a major point in their program."

Foster was right in saying we must raise the struggle "to a far greater stage than it has reached."

"I think therefore the whole signal is to redouble our efforts," said Foster.

And the whole Plenum felt that the possibilities are tremendous.

"The necessity is here," said Foster, "the opportunity is here for a mass movement and it is up to this Plenum with its spirit of militancy, that the Party in this situation get into this struggle with every ounce of strength...." There has not been anything like a sufficient realization of the tremendous possibilities for early and conclusive success in removing this shameful injustice. Elizabeth Flynn, Foster and all other speakers sharply criticized a lack of the necessary appreciation of the party.

"We should be done with this hesitation entirely and approach it from a new and bolder standpoint," said Foster. "That is the biggest lesson we have to learn from it."

Significant and highly valuable is the support of this cause by the Negro people. "Earl Browder is known, loved, revered as a champion, a friend, a brother, by the Negro people of America," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. "They suffer over his imprisonment. They will join with us, help us, and work untiringly for his release."

Not alone labor, but also a notable number and quality of the nation's intellectual and professional people, are coming forward for this just cause. May I remark on the great value of this, and the great potentialities of appeal that history has found in the cause of righting a wrong done in the courts of law?

But the truth remains that all such support becomes effective when it accompanies, and is inspired with confidence by a great movement of the basic organized masses—the trade unions. This is a compass for the immediate, quick march forward to Browder's liberation.

"The voice and the pen and wisdom and courage of Earl Browder," as Elizabeth Flynn said, must be "added to the war against the Axis powers."

"No matter what we do, let us always remember, day and night, that Comrade Browder is not out yet, and never rest until he is a free man here with us again."

The National Committee, in accepting Elizabeth Flynn's report, laid down the line of action for us and the whole Communist Party will now enthusiastically respond to carry it out until the campaign terminates in our victory—the release of Earl Browder.

Fall River Mills Settle Dispute, Resume Output

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 7 (UP)—Production at 18 Fall River textile mills resumed today following settlement of a dispute which had kept 18,000 workers idle for two weeks.

Members of the American Federation of Textile Operatives (Independent) voted to return to work last night, unanimously accepting an agreement proposed by the War Labor Board.

The strike—the second this year

began March 24 because of the employment of Rudolph Simonin, a knot-tier, who quite the independent craft union to join the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO).

After members at the King Philip Mills of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates refused to work with Simonin and craft workers in other mills walked out in sympathy.

Theodore W. Kneel, chief mediator for the War Labor Board, said the settlement had been reached through "earnest and sincere cooperation" and warned that the WLB expects no further interruptions in work at least for the duration.

Report 7 Ships Hit In Last 48 Hours

HAVANA, April 7 (UP)—The newspaper El Mundo said today that seven freight steamers have been torpedoed during the past 48 hours, six of them south of Cape Hatteras and one in Mona Passage between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic.

The newspaper said that five of

the ships were American and one British, and that they varied in size from 1,500 tons to 2,800 tons.

For training in itself is not enough. The woman who really wants to be useful to the city and her country when the emergency arrives must be experienced in hospital duties. Only experience gives her the calm and the will to carry on while others without training and experience get panic-stricken.

"The theory of councilmanic elections as developed in the City Charter is based on election by boroughs.

"In effect, it would deprive vot-

ers of some of their rights in nomi-

nating candidates for City Coun-

cil within their county.

"We're not helping the demo-

cratic war effort," he stated. "By curtailting elementary democratic rights, the Council should defeat the amendment."

Commenting on the Cohen pro-

posal Oscar J. Albert, secretary of

the City-Wide Conference of

American Labor Party Clubs,

urged that it be killed.

Editorials were contrary to the be-

liefs and opinions of a great ma-

jority of the public."

On March 28 they permitted

an article to be published written

by Milton Mayer entitled "The

case against the Jew." This was

done the petition continues "with

reasonable cause to believe that this

article would tend to create racial

hatreds, create disunity among the

SatEvePost Subscribers Protest in Thousands, Stockholder Bares in Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

various peoples of the United States would tend to spread dissatisfaction among the people, and hinder our interest in our war effort."

—Wanderman further charges that he permitted this article to be published knowing full well that it impeached the honesty and integrity of an entire race, thereby subjecting that race to contempt and ridicule."

—They permitted this article to be published knowing full well that it was an indictment against the

American people as a whole."

Wanderman seeks to protect the 25,000 share holders who have an aggregate of some four million pre-

federal and common stocks from the ruin of the Curtis Publishing Com-

pany.

Through his attorney, Archibald Paier of New York, he asks that the defendants be immediately and permanently restrained from pursuing the policies complained

against and enumerated in the

brief.

CONFIDENT OF GOAL

He was confident that President Roosevelt's goal of 8,000,000 dead-weight tons of new shipping by the end of 1942 will be achieved.

"I am determined that it shall be done," he declared.

He said he was more pleased now with the progress of industrial conversion than at any time since mid-January when he became the No. 1 boss of war output. Time alone will tell, he said, whether conversion has been too fast or too slow.

Yergan Lashes Jim Crow in War Effort

Navy to Accept Negro Volunteers

Partial Step Forward Announced by Knox Still Marred by Jim Crow

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that Negro volunteers will soon be accepted in the reserve components of the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

Enlistments will be accepted as soon as a training station is established, and a public announcement will be made when actual recruiting gets under way.

Negro volunteers will be subject to the same physical and mental standard applicable to other Naval personnel, Knox said.

For many years the only openings for Negroes in the Navy have been as messmen, and Knox's announcement that Negroes will now be accepted for general service was considered an important step forward which was hastened by widespread public protest against the Navy's refusal to accept Negroes. It was apparent, however, that this was but a first step and that many discriminatory practices against Negroes will continue.

The Negro volunteers will be used for the most part in maritime activities around shore establishments in navy yards and the Navy's new construction crews and companies which will be employed in developing bases outside the United States.

Knox said at a press conference that where Negroes will be put on Naval vessels they will not be mixed with white crews. After being trained, all-Negro crews will be used to man small vessels.

While the official Navy Department release on the new policy said that "all ratings" in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard would be opened to Negroes, Knox said that there were no plans at present for commissioning Negro officer personnel. Negro crews will be commanded by white officers.

After they are trained, Negro petty officers may later replace white petty officers on small vessels.

Knox said that the Navy had given careful study to the problem of using Negro volunteers and that the problem was "more difficult" than in the Army.

"We are going into this in a cordial spirit of experimentation that will produce the least possible difficulties," Knox declared.

It was pointed out that confining Negro enlistments to the reserve was also a form of discrimination since Negro volunteers will have to leave active service after the close of the war.

Under Section 105 of the Charter nominations for the City Council are decided on by the County Committee of each party. The Cohen amendment would extend this power of the County Committee to a "majority of such other committees as the rules of the party may provide."

Such a change could vest control in the State Committee of any of the political parties. In the case of the American Labor Party the bill would take control of Manhattan nominations away from the New York County committee and prevent them from running their own candidates.

Simon W. Gerson, legislative representative of the Communist Party State Committee condemned the bill when interviewed.

"While the proposed amendment has no effect on our Party we protest it as an obvious undemocratic move," he declared.

"The theory of councilmanic elections as developed in the City Charter is based on election by boroughs.

"In effect, it would deprive voters of some of their rights in nominating candidates for City Council within their county.

"We're not helping the democratic war effort," he stated. "By curtailing elementary democratic rights, the Council should defeat the amendment."

Commenting on the Cohen proposal Oscar J. Albert, secretary of the City-Wide Conference of American Labor Party Clubs, urged that it be killed.

Emphasizing the importance of the nurses' aide program, Dr. Bernecker said:

"At present there is no other training open to the women of Greater New York which will, for the duration, be more useful when the emergency occurs. Now, not tomorrow or the day after or the next month or during the vacation months are over... now! Now is the time to train."

"For training in itself is not enough. The woman who really wants to be useful to the city and her country when the emergency arrives must be experienced in hospital duties. Only experience gives her the calm and the will to carry on while others without training and experience get panic-stricken."

The impeding steel order will prohibit use of iron and steel in hundreds of specifically listed metal products, he said.

"The next two or three months will be a period of difficult adjustment for the nation in general and the industrial producers and employees engaged in the operations which are restricted," he said. "The American consumer shortly will find that many of the items which he would purchase in the normal course can not be obtained at all, or at least, without recourse to rationing procedures."

Shortage of steel plate production, he said, has retarded the multi-billion dollar ship construction program. Also, steel plates have been needed in the construction of 100 octane gasoline plants, synthetic rubber plants and other projects vital to the war effort.

CONFIDENT OF GOAL

He was confident that President Roosevelt's goal of 8,000,000 dead-weight tons of new shipping by the end of 1942 will be achieved.

"I am determined that it shall be done," he declared.

He said he was more pleased now with the progress of industrial conversion than at any time since mid-January when he became the No. 1 boss of war output. Time alone will tell, he said, whether conversion has been too fast or too slow.

JUST OUT on VICTOR RECORDS

Robeson and Curran Join at Rally Tonight

CITES LOYALTY

Stressing the deep and sincere loyalty of the Negro people to their country and the cause of freedom, Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, urged yesterday that "discrimination against the Negro people should be removed that they may all the more effectively fight for their country."

Dr. Yergan was interviewed over radio station WINS yesterday afternoon in connection with tonight's mass meeting in Manhattan Center, sponsored by the African American Council at 8 P.M.

MEETING TONIGHT

Dr. Yergan will be one of the principal speakers at the Manhattan meeting. Other notables will include Paul Robeson, the great singer and a leading anti-fascist; Pearl Buck, noted writer and authority on Far Eastern affairs; CIO vice-president Joseph Curran; Lilian Hellman, famous playwright; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the YMCA and Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal.

AIDS HIGH FLYERS

George H. Dorsay, test pilot for the Curtiss Wright Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, is shown wearing high altitude flying equipment, including the new harness designed to carry an emergency oxygen supply on the chest, permitting free movement in the close quarters of a single-seater pursuit plane.

TO HALT OUTPUT FOR CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS

Nelson

Goes

All-Out

On

War

Production;

Sets

May 31 Deadline

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP)—Output of consumers' durable goods and construction of non-war projects will come to a virtual standstill within 60 days and the people will face a "period of difficult adjustment," War Production Director Donald M. Nelson said today.

He told a press conference that new regulations will be issued soon affecting steel and construction which will "change the fact of industry." They will lower the standard of living, he said, but that is unavoidable in the successful prosecution of the war.

Existing War Board orders permit restricted manufacture of some items, including caskets, furniture and farm machinery, with limitations on the use of metals. Among typical articles on which production will be stopped are washing machines, vacuum cleaners, juke boxes, waffle irons, etc.

TOTAL WAR PRODUCTION

The nation already has learned the first lesson of total war—"production for victory"—Nelson said, revealing that munitions production and war construction in March exceeded \$2,500,000,000. An additional \$500,000,000 was spent for pay and subsistence.

The \$3,000,000,000 expenditure was approximately \$2,000,000,000 more than was spent in March, 1941, and \$1,000,000,000 more than in December, 1941. No other comparable figures were available immediately.

Nelson discussed both the bright and dark spots in the production set-up. He said two of the chief bottlenecks are machine tool shortages and difficulty in expanding industrial facilities.

On the other side

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 20 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budens

Vice-President—Howard E. Boileau

Business Manager—William J. Davis, Jr.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7854

Table Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau, Room 854, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7916.

RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	1.00	5.75	10.00
SUNDAY WORKER	.75	1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER	\$1.35	\$1.35	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER	.75	8.50	12.00
SUNDAY WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942

America Must Join, Not Watch, Battle

Viewing the vast concentration of forces which Hitler is gathering on the Soviet Front, the New York Times concludes:

"A definite decision in Russia might decide the war as a whole."

This is absolutely so.

Leading military and political experts, within the past few weeks, from every part of the United Nations have publicly stated a similar view.

Yet the astounding thing is that the New York Times editorial, after correctly recognizing that the fate of the Red Army will determine the fate of the United States, makes not a single suggestion on how we in the United States can PARTICIPATE in the battle which is admittedly deciding our national fate.

Is it by such helpless paralysis that America will preserve its independence from the Axis? Is it by this purely passive, spectator attitude in the midst of a global war in which our fate is being decided that we will achieve victory?

Have not the ravaging effects of this "isolationism" already wrought enough disaster in the world, have we not had enough Pearl Harbors to spurn this mentality of meekly awaiting the fall of the Axis sword upon our necks?

The Red Army's grappling with Hitler now in the new Spring battle is not a "Russian Battle" as the Times labels it. It is America's battle. It is the battle for the safety of New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago, and the Pacific Coast.

It is plain why Axis agents and sympathizers feverishly propagate the view that America shall stand aloof from the great battle on the Soviet Front.

It is a military necessity for Hitler that America and Britain shall act too late to help their Soviet ally. By that time Hitler will be able to deal as he pleases with an isolated Britain and a cut-off America—that at least, is his plan.

But why should patriotic Americans who realize the horrors of a Hitler victory and who ardently desire our victory—why should the N. Y. Times content itself with this fatal inactivity while the outcome of the entire war, our war, is being decided?

To fail to collaborate with the Red Army in crushing Hitler's Spring drive is to assist America's enemy. It is to pave the way for a military disaster to our country.

We must act at once to invade Europe together with Britain.

We must at once establish a fully military alliance with our embattled ally, the Soviet Union, to work out joint, world strategy, concentrating our forces at the key theatre of the war—Europe.

We must compel Hitler to divide his armies by opening a Second Front in Europe.

The Hamlet-like indecisions which still plague the New York Times need to be supplanted by a resolute American offensive. Otherwise it will be Hitler and Tokio who will be deciding our fate and not we ourselves.

Lewis Promotes Disruption

John L. Lewis is showing his hand more openly—against the CIO, against the Roosevelt administration and against the successful conduct of the war. The resignation of six "representatives" of the United Mine Workers from regional directorships in the CIO, following similar action by three other Lewis men a few days before, is aimed directly at the disruption of the CIO.

It is of the same piece with Lewis' taking the name of the CIO off the stationery of District 50 and his disruptive use of that district itself.

These resignations do not echo the views or sentiments of the mine union's members. The men who have responded to the crack of Lewis' whip are payroll artists, most if not all of them appointed by Lewis and all dependent economically on him and his control of the union's treasury.

What would be the act of a labor leader genuinely devoted to crushing Hitler in this war, at the time when CIO and AFL are working in harmony for the prosecution of the war effort? It would be the direct opposite of that which Lewis is now doing. It would be wholehearted cooperation with the CIO and its officials in forwarding the war effort, and in welding further united action of all labor organizations back of the war effort.

When Ray Edmundson, Lewis man in Illinois, said demagogically the other day that he resigned from his CIO position in

order to help "unity," the question might well be asked: "Unity with whom?" And the answer would be that the Edmundson move, as well as that of the other Lewis henchmen, is designed to create confusion and disunity.

The Lewis activities are nothing other than the advancement within the labor movement of disruptive policies that aid the Fifth Column.

His Writings Are A Public Menace

Westbrook Pegler's column yesterday spewed forth a poisonous diatribe against Earl Browder, which follows to a T the Hitlerite line against all in the anti-fascist camp. The writings of Pegler have always been a public nuisance; since Pearl Harbor they have become a public menace.

The same language which the Scripps-Howard columnist used against Browder has been resorted to by Pegler against every one genuinely interested in a successful prosecution of the war. Against the Roosevelt administration Roy Howard's hired man has done everything in his power to weaken it before the American people, to bear false witness against it and in effect to impair its usefulness against the Axis. Against Wendell Willkie, much the same methods are applied. Against the trade unions, the Scripps-Howard penman has drawn on every source of misinformation and libel, in order to create such commotion as will batter down national unity. Such stuff feeds the fifth column.

The American people will have to become fully alert to the danger of such a figure in the world of journalism. They will have to become fully alert to the danger of such a figure in the world of journalism. They will have to insist that Pegler be recognized for what he is doing—throwing mud at everything and everybody Hitler would like to see attacked. He is sapping the strength of national unity as the Copperhead journal, Bennett's New York Herald, tried to do in the Civil War.

That Pegler has to go to such lengths of gutter wordage to assail Browder is in itself a sign that the campaign for the freedom of the great anti-fascist leader is making great strides forward. Those men and women of good will who want to weld national unity can reply to Pegler's poison by redoubling their efforts to see that Browder is freed.

Scottsboro's Champion—Free Him

"I know Earl Browder, and I know what he's done for my boys and my people."

Thus does Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the innocent Scottsboro boys (one is still in prison) speak feelingly of Browder.

Today is the eleventh anniversary of that day when on April 8 nine young Negro boys were seized on a freight train and swiftly railroaded to die in the electric chair on the traditional lyncher's shout of "rape."

That was when Browder heard of this fearful injustice which roused his anger and his energy. Browder leaped into the fight. He became a champion of the cause which resounded throughout the world as a result of the great contributions he made.

In his 1936 Presidential election tour, Browder visited the Scottsboro boys in their Alabama prison, clasping their hands, giving them hope, and enacting before the entire country determination to right the horrible injustice.

Browder's work was successful. Together with the Negro people and their leaders, and with the aroused people of the world, Browder helped to open the gates for four of the Scottsboro boys. It is still one of America's duties to free the five Negro boys who still languish in jail.

But Browder himself was wrongly flung into prison where he now endures the four stone walls and the iron bars because pro-Axis forces, the enemies of America's war unity, defy the honor of the country and insist on his imprisonment.

"We'll never forget him. We'll help get him out." These cries from the heart of Mrs. Ada Wright are also the cry of the Negro people and millions of justice-loving Americans.

Scottsboro Day is a fit day to dig in harder in the fight to liberate this great American.

Our Army—Eager for Battle

Army Day this year found the American people grimly preparing for vast battles. We are, in fact, in the battle already. Secretary of War Stimson sounded the keynote of the hour when he proclaimed that our armed forces eagerly await the day of battle.

The just war which we and our allies wage against the Axis demands armed forces pledged to destroy Hitlerism. Secretary Stimson sounded this resolute note also.

"Our men are already fighting and dying which will not end," he said, "until freedom and peace are made safe throughout the world."

Our Army is ready to engage the enemy in his lair—in Europe. Army Day was celebrated by America with this resolve firmly in mind, that we are ready now to strike at the enemy's throat and destroy him.

HELL-BENT



A Decision That Aids the Enemy

The 5 to 4 decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday which dragged a hypothetical "mutiny" situation out of the dim past and smeared the nation's valiant seamen was an outrageous act.

It was outrageous not only because it denies the seamen the fundamental right to strike, but because it deprives the seamen TODAY of a right which they themselves VOLUNTARILY have relinquished in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war. Thus, through the patriotic action of the seamen themselves, the exercise of the fundamental right to strike is NOT an issue today.

This reactionary decision hits a dastardly blow at the very thing labor and the people of this country are fighting this war for—for constitutional rights and hard-won progressive legislation. It plays right into the hands of the appeasers, the enemies of the nation and Hitler himself.

The fact that the decision virtually split the Supreme Court in half, 5 to 4, graphically illustrates its nature—a backward, reactionary step that marches directly counter to the spirit of the times. By this high court edict, a yellow dog contract is in effect plastered to the backs of the valiant men who are daily risking their lives so that the freedom of mankind may not vanish under the thundering wheels of Hitler's panzer armies.

For long years in our country's history, the nation's seamen have struggled for rights which have come to be recognized as theirs. The seamen who man our ships have gradually fought their way up from what was virtual slavery. However, this decision threatens to turn back the clock to the period before the enactment of the LaFollette Act for the protection of the seamen.

The court ruled that a sit-down strike by seamen is a "mutiny," even when it takes place on a ship docked in port. There is a

grave danger that this decision may be seized upon by reactionary shipowners to deny seamen the right to strike in the post-war period. It is out of step with the times and the character of the war in which this nation is engaged.

American merchant seamen by waiving the right to strike for the duration of the war, have given a fine example of patriotism by this act. They are exhibiting a bravery, in carrying supplies to our allies, which has won the admiration of the people and of men high up in the nation's counsels. "Keep 'Em Sailing" has been the splendid slogan under which they are manning our ships, in the midst of the greatest danger, and are exercising their union's influence to bring about a greater efficiency in the doing of this job. More than 800 seamen so far have died in carrying through their heroic tasks.

The Supreme Court decision threatens to nullify what for generations has been the law and custom in the major maritime countries. "Refusal of duty" in a port, that is, a strike, has long been distinguished from "mutiny" or the stopping of work on the high seas. In a port neither the safety of the ship nor of the passengers is endangered by the seamen's stoppage of work. The ship in that case is exactly in the same position as a strike-bound plant. While the seamen have voluntarily given up their right to strike during the war period, it is basically necessary that their constitutional right to strike should not be impaired.

This decision cannot go by without protest. The people will support the seamen in their demands for legislation and any other measures to protect and guarantee their constitutional rights.

The seamen bow to none in their contributions toward winning the war and in welding the unity of the nation for that task. They must have the undivided support of the people now that they are under reactionary fire.

How Estonia Fights: Guerrillas Give Nazis No Rest, Thousands Flock to Red Army

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, April 7.—Whole divisions of Estonian troops, commanded by Estonian officers are fighting with the Red Army, while in Estonia itself the people are mustering their forces for fresh guerrilla struggle.

This is revealed in an article written by the Estonian, Victor Pölk, and published widely in the Soviet press.

Reporting on Estonian guerrilla activity, Pölk wrote:

"The commanders were drawn up in double file at the edge of the woods. One by one they approached the table, read aloud the text of the military oath, signed their names and returned to their place.

"The regiments were drawn up in close formation. They were taken a military oath. Thousands repeated in a single breath, 'Ma Tistan,' the Estonian words for 'I vow.'

MUSTER FORCES

"In the dense Russian forests, the sons of the Estonian people are mustering their forces for fresh struggle. Everyone of these fighters is fired with ardent love for their homeland and with burning hatred for its invaders.

"The Baltic peoples hate the German invaders—it is a long and deserved hatred. Why? The German barons can answer this question best.

"When the Estonian people joined the fraternal family of Soviet nations, it could breathe freely. But when Hitler attacked the Land of Soviets, the Estonians realized how great was the danger to them.

"The Estonian people regarded the war as a challenge to itself. The influx of volunteers began immediately. Not only workers and peasants were eager to defend Soviet Estonia, but physicians, journalists, writers and many students joined

the destroyed battalions and guerrilla detachments.

"One of these volunteers is Professor Rubel, an eminent scientist whose works have been translated into many languages. The Professor was never known to show any particular interest in public life but he could not remain in the study when his country was threatened with the return of the German oppressors.

"The professor became a scout and was caught by the Germans.

"They hanged him in a public park in Tartu.

"But the Estonians are not a people to be intimidated by brutal reprisals. The Germans encountered fierce resistance. When the mobilization was proclaimed, the people escaped from the occupied areas and took up arms. They fought fiercely and bravely.

"Senior political instructor Avall was wounded in both legs. Forty-three bullets riddled his rear. Two of them pierced his legs. This was on Aug. 6 and Avall kept on fighting the whole week. That is how the Estonians fight.

"The headquarters of one Esto-

nian unit was set up at Station Dno when the German detachment was rapidly breaking through. There were hardly any defences here but the position had to be held until reinforcements could be brought up. Twenty men entered into unequal combat with the Germans. They held out for eight hours. Four of them survived when reinforcements arrived. These brave men were led by assistant political instructor Arnold Merl. He was wounded in the right arm, twice wounded in the leg, in the left shoulder, left side and lung.

"He was removed from the field heavily bleeding only when the Germans were repelled. That is how

"There are many more of these intrepid men who are urged on by a desire to regain their homeland. And standing there listening to them read the solemn words of their military oath, one feels that they will win, that they are bound to win."

"There are lots of farewells on the last night, and toasts to our common cause. And our union men from the crew left this pledge with the Aussies and our own troops: 'We'll keep 'em sailing.' The ships are the life-line of battlefield. And the ships are going to keep on coming."

When the AEF Hit Australia: Seaman Tells About Trip

This is the third of a series by Mike Quin on life aboard a U. S. troop transport. Dave Jenkins, a member of the crew of the big converted liner, is talking. He has told how some of the fellows brought their prejudices, racial and otherwise, aboard the ship, but lost them in the fo'c'sle of a ship in the service of Democracy at war against fascism. Dave Jenkins goes on with his story:

By Mike Quin

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 7.—"Nobody ever told us we were going to Australia," said Dave Jenkins. "We just kept sailing, sailing, sailing till we crossed the equator. Then we figured it out for ourselves."

"The split and argue navigators in the fo'c'sle kept changing their strings and lines on the map we had tacked up, and debating about when we'd arrive and where.

"The guessing fever spread to the troops and pretty soon the ship was a bee-hive of speculation.

"The weather was still clear and fine, with terrific sunrises and sunsets, and a big moon at night. The sea and the sky put on a wonderful show for those thousands of young guys who were getting their first look at the world outside their home towns.

"Real hot anticipation started eight or nine days before we saw land. From then on everybody was insisting we'd positively arrive the next day, and had all kinds of arguments to prove it.

"You'd think the crew members would be able to estimate it from experience. But the irregular course, due to war, threw them off.

CONSTANT READER



*The Nation and Satevpost;
Valtin in Ohio, Fischer in 'Frisco
Granville Hicks' Manifesto*

By SENDER GARLIN

The Nation and Satevpost—The Nation has adopted a most curious attitude toward that anti-Semitic article by Milton Mayer in the Saturday Evening Post. Editorializing on the subject in its current issue, The Nation says: "If anything could be more ill-timed and exaggerated than Milton Mayer's article, 'The Case Against the Jews,' in the Saturday Evening Post, it was Ralph Ingersoll's attack on Milton Mayer in P.M."

Not at all. P.M.'s editorial attack on the Post article expressed justifiable resentment against this inflammatory attempt to divide the nation when unity is most needed. For The Nation to chide P.M. because "it called widespread attention to the article" is about as sensible as to denounce the U.S. Government for arresting William Dudley Peiley on the ground that in so doing it calls "widespread attention" to his treasonable activities.

Valtin Recites Goebbel's—A Michigan reader sends me a clipping from the Grand Rapids Press. It is a front-paged interview with Richard Krebs, known to the book trade as "Jan Valtin." Valtin, scheduled to speak at the South High School in Grand Rapids, told a reporter for the paper that "military alliance of the United States with Soviet Russia need not be the excuse for a wave of apology for the Russian system."

Valtin added: "Nazi propaganda in the United States seeks to make capital of the false idea that because the United States and Russia are fighting a common enemy in Nazi Germany this country must be accepting Russian political philosophy."

Nazi propagandists, did Valtin say? Well, just compare the first quotation with the second and see if the ideas are not identical. In other words, Valtin is actually spreading this Nazi poison while ostensibly "attacking" it!

This is the Lyons-Fischer-Chamberlain type of propaganda that President Roosevelt has so vigorously condemned as fifth column stuff.

Mannerheim's Mug on a Stamp—I must confess that while I have no prejudice against philatelists I seldom read the stamp page of the New York Times. Hence I am grateful to the reader who sent me the clipping from the Sunday Times of March 15th. For it shows how a newspaper which, in its own fashion, supports the war against Hitlerism, gives favorable publicity to a pawn of the Axis and consequently to an enemy of America and the United Nations.

"IN THE REALM OF STAMPS: FINLAND HONORS HER PRESIDENT AND ARMY COMMANDER" is the eight-column headline in the Times glorifying President Risto Ryti of Finland and Field Marshal ("Buicher") Mannerheim. The provocation for the article is the announcement that Finland has issued two series of portrait stamps "each in values and colors of 50-pennia green, 1.75-markka light gray, 2m orange, 5m pale blue, 5m red-violet." But actually the real work is a lot of lapidatory stuff about Ryti and Mannerheim.

Louis Fischer's Favorite Hotel—A trade union leader who was in California recently writes me from San Francisco about the activities of Mr. Louis Fischer, whose latest book "Dawn of Victory" was discussed in this column recently.

"In reading your article on Louis Fischer," writes M. S., "the question that came to mind was: 'How many steps from a red-baiter to a strike-breaker?' Louis Fischer gives the answer, 'It's not far at all.' A few weeks ago Fischer came to San Francisco to impart to the people his wisdom and expert advice. He stayed at a hotel struck by the AFL, the St. Francis, and even called in the press for a conference at that hotel. Being here on union business, that didn't strike me as an accident at all."

Hicks' Manifesto—There has been a slump in interest in the Jan Valtin school of literature—and for obvious reasons. Hence it does not appear as if Granville Hicks' novel, "One More Storm" will be a sensational publishing success. Hicks has composed a potboiler. In writing and publishing his novel, Hicks appears to be attacking only the Communists. But this is merely Hicks' application of the universal method of all enemies of anti-Nazi unity and democracy. Like all professional red-baiters, including literary red-baiters, he is actually attacking democracy, anti-fascism and democratic thought.

Every red-baiter needs a villain. The Nazis use the Jews and other minority groups. Jan Valtin used the purge of Hitler's generals in the Moscow trials. Hicks' specialty is the fact.

To justify his retreat from contemporary democracy and his hostility to the war unity, Hicks pretends that he's going back to the ideals of small-town democracy, and in so doing makes a sham of earlier as well as present-day democracy.

We hear the publishers are talking about a build-up for the book as extensive as the movie magnates for "Gone With the Wind." But we doubt that press agents can do the trick. Meanwhile, capitalist press reviewers have seized the opportunity offered them by Hicks to attack the Communist Party and progressives of all shades.

Granville Hicks has written a manifesto disguised as a novel. But the American reading public, which to all appearances is getting heartily sick of the red-baiting, anti-democratic propaganda, will not be deceived by Hicks and his blandishments.

Chicago Also Sees Gropper Art Show

Young American Writers Sponsor 4 Workshops

William Gropper, noted American artist whose cartoon, "Bonds Become Bonds," last month won second prize in the contest sponsored by the American Society of Magazine Cartoonists and the New York Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, is having a one-man show of paintings and cartoons running through April 28 at the Benjamin Galleries, in Chicago.

The exhibition, called "Gropper Against the Axis," is under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which maintains national headquarters in New York.

Proceeds will be used to aid anti-fascist refugees in French concentration camps.

Record-Breaker in Neighborhoods



"*Girl from Leningrad*," Soviet film story of nurses' heroism on the northern front, which ran for 11 weeks on Broadway, is chalking up new records in New York's neighborhood theaters. Today and tomorrow you can see it at the Stone and Stadium Theatres in Brownsville, the Radio in the Bronx and the Thalia in Manhattan. This Friday it reaches the Supreme in Brooklyn. On Sunday, the Zenith, West Bronx, and next Wednesday, April 15, the Fenway, Manhattan.

WOR Begins Native Opera Series May 7

The first American Opera Festival, conceived and directed by conductor Alfred Wallenstein, will be presented weekly in conjunction with the United States Treasury Department and Station WOR from May 7 through June 18.

This marks the first time that an American opera series has been used to boost the sale of bonds for America's war effort. Musically the festival represents what Mr. Wallenstein believes are the most striking examples of native talent in this field.

Among the operas, Mr. Wallenstein has chosen is "The Devil and Daniel Webster" by Douglas Moore, because "it represents Americans—a story laid in New Hampshire featuring both historical and legendary figures. The background is familiar; so is the story. I chose the operas not only because they are good. In that way, people can understand and therefore accept or reject the music on their own terms."

Another opera, based on the Bret Harte story is "Tennessee's Partner" with music by Quinto Maggini. This, too, is thoroughly American and will be given its world premiere by Mr. Wallenstein. The cast is all male.

Porgy and Bess'
Opens Series

Opening the series on May 7, will be "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin with the original cast. The other operas are: "The Old Maid and the Thief" by Gian-Carlo Menotti; "Four Saints in Three Acts" by Virgil Thomson; "The Second Hurricane" by Aaron Copland, and "The King's Henchman" by Deems Taylor. More than 200 singers and musicians will participate in the festival.

The American Opera Festival, which will be given at the WOR Playhouse and broadcast throughout the United States and Canada, will comprise yet another original contribution to music by Alfred Wallenstein. Previously he had presented a series of Mozart operas and piano concertos, Bach cantatas, and rarely heard Beethoven. To date, he has conducted almost 300 first performances of both old and new music. In recognition of his pioneering in the field of music, Mr. Wallenstein will be the only musician to receive the Peabody Award on April 10.

THE INVADERS



Among the 25 paintings by William Gropper now on exhibition at the A.C. A. Gallery, 26 W. 8th St., is "The Invaders." The catalog of the exhibit, reproducing the paintings, is being sold for the benefit of Russian War Relief. Gropper's work can be seen through April 18th.

A Word of Warning on Air Raid Gadgets

By Eric Munx

Note on Air-Raid Warnings—Ever since Dec. 7 and Pearl Harbor, the interceptor Commands on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts have been carrying on air-raid warning tests through the radio stations in their vicinities. Interrupting programs at any and all times and using as a signal

the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact, to one of the stations now

on the air twenty-four hours a day through to kilocycle frequency.

Thus, since WOR, WJZ, WABC, WAAT, and WNEW are now on the air twenty-four hours a day, the device is fixed to the kilocycle frequency of one of these stations.

As soon as the station goes off the air, the gadget sends out its alarm signal.

On the surface this seems like a foolproof method of alarm. But, upon closer examination of the facts we must warn our readers of some of the more outstanding faults of this system. In fact, this means of air-raid alarm is so insecure that the Columbia Broadcasting System Engineering Department has been constrained to issue special warnings to potential owners of this device. CBS states that no radio station, however hard it may try to remain on the air for twenty-four hours a day, may, through no fault of its own, have to go off the air for a while in order for repairs, etc.

The one most commonly being sold today is the device to be used either in office or homes. It sends out an alarm signal when the radio stations have to go off the air. This is supposedly done by straddling the device, through wireless contact,

